

**SYMPHYTA OF THE WEST INDIES, INCLUDING THOSE COLLECTED  
DURING THE BREDIN-ARCHBOLD-SMITHSONIAN BIOLOGICAL  
SURVEY OF DOMINICA  
(HYMENOPTERA)**

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**SYMPHYTA OF THE WEST INDIES, INCLUDING THOSE COLLECTED  
DURING THE BREDIN-ARCHBOLD-SMITHSONIAN BIOLOGICAL  
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(HYMENOPTERA)

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ABSTRACT—Three species of Symphyta were collected during the Bredin-Archbold-Smithsonian Biological Survey of Dominica, *Acordulecera insularis* Ashmead, *Acordulecera* sp., and *Hemidianeura thoracica* Ashmead. A key is given for these and the six other species of sawflies known to occur in the West Indies.

Twelve specimens representing three species of sawflies were collected during the Bredin-Archbold-Smithsonian Biological Survey of

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the island of Dominica. These records are given here with a review of the sawfly fauna known to occur in the West Indies, except for Trinidad. The known West Indian sawflies comprise a total of nine species, possibly less depending on future study and possible synonymy. Representatives of the largest sawfly family, the Tenthredinidae, are conspicuously absent, and only members of the families Pergidae, Argidae, Cimbicidae, Diprionidae, and Siricidae have been described. The Siricidae and Diprionidae have been found only in Cuba and are most closely related to members of the Nearctic fauna. Species of the other three families have been taken from Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Grenada and are more closely related to the Neotropical sawfly fauna. The species known from the West Indies have never been found on the surrounding mainland, nor have species from North, Central, or South America been found in the West Indies.

## KEY TO SYMPHYTA

1. Antenna with 3 segments; third antennal segment simple in female, furcate in male (Argidae) ..... 2
- Antenna with 5 or more segments ..... 3
2. Radial cell of forewing closed; Dominica, Grenada ..... *Hemidianeura thoracica* Ashmead
- Radial cell of forewing open; Puerto Rico ..... *Schizocerina krugii* (Cresson)
3. Antenna with 15 or more segments, serrate in female, pectinate in male; Cuba (Diprionidae) ..... *Neodiprion insularis* (Cresson)
- Antenna with less than 10 segments, not serrate or pectinate ..... 4
4. Antenna capitate ..... Cimbicidae
- Antenna filiform ..... 5
5. Front tibia with 1 apical spur; antenna 5 or 6 segmented; long, cylindrical insects, at least 20 mm. long; Cuba ..... Siricidae
- Front tibia with 2 apical spurs; antenna 6 segmented; stout insects, less than 5 mm. in length (Pergidae, *Acordulecera*) ..... 6
6. Head shining; antenna short, third segment subequal in length to first and second segments, apical 4 segments subequal to shortest distance between eyes; St. Vincent, Dominica ..... *Acordulecera insularis* Ashmead
- Head opaque; antenna long, third segment longer than first and second segments; apical 4 segments longer than shortest distance between eyes; Dominica ..... *Acordulecera* sp.

## PERGIDAE

*Acordulecera insularis* Ashmead, 1900, p. 298, ♀.

Ashmead described this species from one female taken on the island of St. Vincent at an elevation of 2000'. Seven specimens were taken on Dominica: d'Leau Gommier, 15 Feb. 1965, W. W. Wirth (1 ♀); Pont Casse, 1.7 mi. e., 10-III-65, W. W. Wirth (1 ♂); same data, 12-III-65 (1 ♂); d'Leau Gommier, 1400', II-15-65, H. E. Evans (1 ♂); S.

Chiltern, 1600', II-19-65, H. E. Evans (1 ♂); Clarke Hall, 21-31 Jan. 1965, light trap, W. W. Wirth (1 ♂); d'Leau Gommier, 1700', Central Forest Res., May 26, 1966, R. J. Gagne (1 ♂).

The female from Dominica is identical with Ashmead's description of this species. In addition, the males collected are similar in coloration to that of the female except for a darker mesonotum and dorsum of the abdomen. The head of this species is smooth and shining and the antennae are short with the third antennal segment subequal in length to the first and second segments and the apical four segments subequal to the shortest distance between the eyes.

**Acordulecera** sp.

A second species of *Acordulecera*, which may be new, was collected on Dominica; however, I hesitate to describe it. This genus is insufficiently known in South America, where at least 50 species have been described. This *Acordulecera* differs from *insularis* by the black dorsum of the abdomen, the black lateral lobes of the mesonotum, the opaque and feebly shining head, and the antennae which are long with the third antennal segment longer than the first and second segments and the apical four antennal segments together longer than the shortest distance between the eyes.

Three specimens were taken on Dominica: Freshwater L., II-21-1964, Dale F. Bray (1 ♂); 1.5 mi. N. Pont Casse, 1200', II-12-15-65, H. E. Evans (1 ♂); June 15, 1941, in forest, R. G. Fennah (1 ♀).

ARGIDAE

**Schizocerina krugii** (Cresson), 1880, p. 2, ♂.

*Schizocera zaddachi* Dewitz, 1881, p. 207, ♂, ♀.

This species is known only from Puerto Rico and is the only known sawfly on this island. The larvae feed on seagrape, *Coccoloba uvifera*. Dalla Torre (1894) first recognized the synonymy of *zaddachi*, and Wolcott (1948) discussed the biology of this species.

**Hemidianeura thoracica** Ashmead, 1900, p. 298, ♀.

Ashmead described this species from two females from Grenada. Four specimens were taken on Dominica: Mth. Layou R., III-13-1965, H. E. Evans (1 ♀, 1 ♂); Clarke Hall, X-12-18-1964, P. J. Spangler (1 ♂); Clarke Hall, IV-5-1964, O. S. Flint, Jr. (1 ♂).

The males are similar in coloration to the females: Antenna black with first and second segments whitish; head black with mouthparts, labrum, and supraclypeal area whitish; thorax black with pronotum, tegula, and cervical sclerites yellowish-orange; legs yellowish-orange with front and middle tarsi infuscated and hind tarsus and extreme apex of hind tibia black; abdomen black; wings uniformly subhyaline.

## CIMBICIDAE

**Cimbex klugii** Leach, 1817, p. 105, ♀.

**Cimbex macleayi** Leach, 1817, p. 103, ♂.

Leach described these species from "San Domingo" and Ashmead (1900) reported them from the same locality. I have not seen Cimbicidae from the West Indies, and there has been no literature treating these species since their original description. It is impossible to determine whether the generic or family placement is correct. If they are cimbicids, they may belong in the subfamily Pachylostictinae as do all other Neotropical Cimbicidae.

## DIPRIONIDAE

**Neodiprion insularis** (Cresson), 1865, p. 1, ♂, ♀.

This species was described from three males and three females from Cuba.

## SIRICIDAE

**Teredon cubensis** (Cresson), 1865, p. 2, ♀.

**Teredon latitarsus** (Cresson), 1865, p. 3, ♂.

These two species were described from Cuba, *cubensis* from one female, *latitarsus* from two males. They may represent the same species, as Konow (1905) indicated. Cresson described them in the genus *Tremex*, and Norton (1869) later transferred them to his new genus, *Teredon*.

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